

MUST WAGE FIGHT ON SMUT OF WHEAT NOW

East Lansing, Mich., Aug. 19.—A concerted attack on "stinking smut" of wheat, a fungus trouble which annually exacts heavy toll of the Michigan farmer, will be conducted against the plague in which wheat is raised, it is announced by the Michigan Agricultural college. County agricultural agents will join with farmers in the anti-smut effort.

As a measure intended to show how smut can be controlled, a bulletin on the subject of "Stinking Smut Wheat" has been issued by the extension office of the college. It outlines preventive methods and can be secured by mailing a card to the Department of Botany, M. A. C., East Lansing, asking for "Extension Bulletin No. 16."

In Hillsdale, Huron, Sanilac, Ionia and Gratiot counties a corps of field workers will put on demonstrations showing how seed wheat can be treated. In other counties the county agricultural agents will do this work.



Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, The F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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RIGID SAVING IN FOOD ASKED

Allied Directors Say Situation Now Good But Must Plan For Future.

LARGE RESERVE IS NEEDED

New York, Aug. 2.—The federal food board made public Thursday night the text of a joint resolution adopted by the food controllers of the United States, France, Italy and Great Britain and received from abroad from Federal Administrator Hoover with the request that it be given "wide publicity." The text follows:

"Resolved, That while the increased production of the United States renders it possible to relax some of the restrictions which have borne with peculiar hardship on all people it is absolutely necessary that rigid economy and elimination of waste in the consumption and in the handling of foodstuffs as well as increased production should be maintained throughout the European allied countries and North America.

"But it is only by conservation and elimination of waste that the transportation of food supplies from North America to the European front can be accomplished and that stocks of foodstuffs can be built up in North America as an insurance against the ever present danger of harvest failure and the possible necessity for large and emergency drafts to Europe. We cannot judge the food problem on the basis of one year's war. We must be prepared for its continuance if we are to insure absolute prosperity."

RYE NOW IS AN IMPORTANT CROP IN THIS STATE

GOVERNMENT ASKS FARMERS TO INCREASE RYE ACREAGE AND WANTS ONLY SAME WHEAT ACREAGE AS LAST YEAR.

East Lansing, Mich., Aug. 19.—While Uncle Sam has been petitioning the farmers of most states for more wheat, he has come to the husbandmen of Michigan with a plea not for a larger acreage of the "staff of life" but for more rye. Michigan's grain growers can be of most service, the farm crops department of M. A. C. has been informed if they will increase their planting of rye about 20 per cent and will put in only the same amount of winter wheat as was sown last fall.

"Plans for an increased acreage of rye are of necessity influenced by plans for the wheat crop, for the two crops come into immediate competition in their labor demands. Larger winter wheat acreage accordingly not suggested in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota because of the heavy increases in rye asked for from these states.

"Inasmuch as rye is being largely used as a substitute for wheat as a bread grain, the sowing of rye instead of wheat in sections where conditions are more favorable for rye will materially increase the total food production."

Selection of Michigan to help with rye has brought to the attention of the public a marked development in Michigan agriculture, for the raising of rye has changed from a somewhat casual enterprise to a business of huge proportions within the state almost in the last half of last year. The harvest of rye this season alone was 5,446,000 bushels, valued roughly at \$9,000,000.

The wave of popularity upon which the rye crop is now riding is attributed by those who keep an ear to the ground in rural Michigan towar prices and to two men. One of these latter is Prof. F. J. Spragg, plant breeder for the experiment station at M. A. C., and the other is J. W. Nicolson, who as a member of the extension staff of the college has been carrying the story of pedigreed, high-yielding grains to every farmer in the state.

Prof. Spragg's contribution was Rosen. This is a special variety of rye just as Tallman Sweet, Jonathan and Northern Spies are special varieties of apples. In connection with his experimental work at the college nine years ago Prof. Spragg planted a few grains of rye he had received from Russia—not blindly, but for the purpose of learning how this strain of the crop would thrive in Michigan. Some of the plants sprouting from this first seed proved to be so much better than any other variety of rye known in Michigan, or anywhere in the United States, for that matter, that he carefully saved the grain from them when they matured. After a number of years enough of this superior rye had been harvested to enable the college to send out a number of small samples to a selected list of farmers. Under average farm conditions it was found that the new rye yielded from 30 to 45 bushels to the acre, or almost twice as much as the common varieties used in the state.

In 1918, as a result of the missionary efforts of Mr. Nicolson working with members of the Michigan Crop Improvement association, enough of the pure unmixed Rosen was harvested to make it possible to plant at least 70,000 acres with this exceptional rain this fall, while enough unspectated Rosen has been threshed to sow another 400,000 or 500,000 acres and supply some to neighboring states—all from the few grains first set out by Prof. Spragg in 1909. Another result has been the making of Michigan rye famous throughout the country for seed purposes, and popular here at home as a cash and bread crop. This single contribution by the experiment station to the agriculture of Michigan is alone have more than repaid the state for what it has cost to build and maintain M. A. C.

It may be added that information about sources of supply can be secured by writing to Mr. Nicolson, at M. A. C., East Lansing.

"In many sections," says Prof. J. F. Cox of the department of farm crops of M. A. C., "rye is held to be a poor land crop but it is not so with Rosen. On good land it will give yields which have brought this crop into many communities where formerly rye was not grown. Even under adverse soil conditions it will markedly outyield common rye."

"While rye can be seeded on lighter soils than wheat and at later dates, it is recommended that plantings in Michigan be made in mid-September where possible. The crop will respond well to thorough preparation of seed bed and to fertilizers, particularly acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds per acre and to manure.

"Owing to labor conditions and effects of the late June frost there are thousands of acres of muck lands in Michigan not being employed for cropping and it will be necessary to use much of the land for pasturage or for general cropping. Rosen rye bids fair to be a most valuable crop for growing on muck land in such emergencies as this. Harry Potter, well-known as a peppermint grower at Pottersville put out about 30 acres of Rosen rye on typical peppermint muck land. Fourteen acres of the Rosen were planted about Sept. 15 and these have yielded between 20 to 25 bushels per acre. It stood up well during the 1918 frost, while oats next to it were frozen to the ground and corn very seriously injured.

"The rye seeded October 1 will not yield quite as well. On the same farm timothy and alsike clover, seeded at the rate of eight pounds of timothy and four pounds of alsike, are giving yields of two tons per acre of good hay. Sugar beets are another crop which can be grown in such land if well drained. It is possible with Rosen rye seeded to timothy and alsike clover, followed by beets or corn to work out a rotation adapted to muck lands. In planting Rosen rye on muck land it is recommended that the planting be made early in September in order to secure a root system

to carry through the winter. This is particularly important on muck. It is also recommended that the rate of seeding be made somewhat heavier than the ordinary, using two or two and one-half bushels of seed and applying 300 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate at the time of drilling. The demonstration on the Potter farm is well worthy of careful inspection by all those who have well drained muck land not in crops. On poorly drained or very peaty land it would not, of course, be advisable to plant Rosen rye."

IN FLANDERS FIELD

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. McCrea, an officer serving with the British forces in Flanders, wrote a short poem that was printed in Punch. During the war men serving in the field have written several that will live long after they themselves have been rescued to dust. Taking high rank among these noble offerings is Colonel McCrea's poem, in Flanders Fields. We print it here:

In Flanders Fields the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, while in the sky
The larks, still singing bravely, fly
Unheard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you, from falling hands, we throw
The torch, be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders Fields.

Colonel McCrea himself now sleeps in Flanders Fields. New rows of crosses have been added to the old. There in the long alignment he has found his place. He who lived, felt dawn, saw sunsets glow, loved and was loved, now with his comrades lies in Flanders Fields. Let us take up his quarrel with the foe. To us he flung the torch. It is ours to hold it high and carry on. As we keep faith so shall they sleep well where poppies blow on Flanders Fields.

It is not for all of us to serve in uniform. For every one who takes his place in the trenches scores must remain at home. We, too, can help—we, too, be torch bearers. It is as we buy bonds we keep our faith with those who fought our fight, and dying, died reposing trust in us. Shall their trust be broken?

"Our Pilgrim fathers lived entirely without wheat, and surely no one ever looked upon them as weaklings," said Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, and one of the most famous "health cranks" in the world. Dr. Hurty sees nothing unreasonable in the Food Administration's appeal for an entirely wheatless diet.

DOING WITHOUT WHEAT

Bread and milk make a meal; so will mush and milk.
Bread and gravy go together; potatoes and gravy are just as nourishing.

Toast and fruit are fine for breakfast; but any other cereal with fruit will stay the stomach as effectively.

Griddle cakes, muffins, all sort of quick breads, can be filling and appetizing without any wheat.

There is one test. Wherever bread is used for convenience, that is the place to leave it out.

Whenever anyone talks of building a good road, just insist that the community building it, put in a concrete road—something that will last for a life time.

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are being paid in Detroit for competent office help. We will qualify you in a few months for a good position either in business or with our government. Modern courses, extensive curriculum, expert instructors, a record of 66 years preparing men and women for business and an Accredited school.

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Church and Sunday School

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC
Mass every other Sunday at 8 a. m., every alternate Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Mass every week day at 7:30 a. m. Rectory residence, 409 South Bridge street.
Rev. John A. Klich, Rector.

HOLY TRINITY MISSION
(Episcopal)
Corner of Congress and Alderman streets. Hours of service Sunday: 10:30—Morning service.
Rev. Robert S. Nash, Priest-in-Charge.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday school, 10:00.
Morning worship, 11:00.
Class meeting, 12:00.
Evening service, 7:00. Sermon by the pastor.
Holiness meeting, Tuesday evening, 7:30.
Prayer service, Thursday evening, 7:30.
You are welcome.
J. Fred Iulig, Pastor.

METHODIST
Sunday, 10:00, class meeting; 10:30, morning service; 11:45, Sunday school; Epworth league, 6:00; evening service at 7:00 p. m.
Prayer meeting for young women in Philathen room and young men in Baraca room Tuesday evening, 7:30.
Thursday evening at 7:30, general prayer meeting followed by Bible study.
P. Ray Norton, Pastor.

LATTER DAY SAINTS
Sunday school, 10:30; prayer service, 11:30; religio, 6:30; preaching, 7:30.
J. D. Aelick, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
Christian Science society, 106 So. Pleasant street.
Sunday morning service at 10:45.
Sunday school at 11:45.
Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

CHURCH OF CHRIST
Regular services on Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Worship and communion.
12:00 noon, Bible school; 6:00 p. m., senior C. E.; 7:00 p. m., evangelistic service.
Mid-week prayer meeting and training class Thursday at 7:30 p. m. You are cordially invited to all services of the church.
Chas. M. Pease, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday—Morning worship, 10:30 a. m.; Bible school, 12:00; B. Y. P. U., 6:00 p. m.; evening service, 7:00; prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30.
W. A. Biss, Pastor.

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We extract deeply embedded roots and badly decayed teeth without the pain and without sleep producing drugs to produce unconsciousness and no bad after effects like the old methods. We make full sets of teeth without plate covering roof of mouth and need none of the natural teeth for attachment. Call and read the many testimonials from those who know.

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Belding Market Quotations

Butter Fat 46
Butter 40
Eggs 36

MEATS
Hogs, alive 17-12
Hogs, dressed 23
Beef, live 8-10
Veal Calves, alive 10-12
Sheep, live 14-16
Lamb, live 14-16

GRAIN—PRICES PAID FARMERS
Wheat, No. 1, red 2.10
Wheat, No. 2, white 2.10
Rye 1.50
Oats65
Beans, per cwt. 8.00

HAY AND STRAW
Timothy Hay, baled per cwt 1.30
Straw, rye, baled 10.00

FEEDS—RETAIL
Bran, per cwt. 1.50
Middlings, per cwt. 3.30
Cornmeal, per cwt. 3.50
Cracked Corn, per cwt. 3.50
Corn and Out Chop, per cwt. 3.10



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Guaranteed to be baked under Sanitary conditions
Guaranteed as to quality
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We have some farm tools that we are closing out at a price way below the prices at which they can be bought from the factory today:

1 W. A. Wood Binder, 6 ft. cut \$150.00
1 W. A. Wood Binder, 7 ft. cut 160.00
1 W. A. Wood Mower, 6 ft. cut 60.00
1 W. A. Wood Manure Spreader No. 3 125.00
1 Top Buggy 75.00
1 Farmers' Favorite Grain Drill with Fertilizer and Seeding Attachments 100.00
2 Moline Corn and Bean Planters 45.00
2 2-Horse Cultivators \$40.00 and 45.00

Also some riding and walking plows. These are all backed by old established firms, and we guarantee to furnish repairs promptly for any machinery sold by us.

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Real Estate News



Get Our Prices on Farms

120 ACRES in Orleans township, on State reward road, excellent clay loam soil, modern dairy or stock barn, sanitary in every detail, water in barn, large silo attached, modern 6 room semi-bungalow, moist air heat, 8 room house with running water and furnace. One of the best farms in Ionia county.

24 ACRES with fruit inside limits of Belding.

10 ACRES with good house and barn and out buildings near Chadwick, soil clay loam, seeded to timothy and clover, stock and tools go with place.

80 ACRES. A bargain near Kent City, living water, 6 room house, new hip roof barn, 170 bearing apple trees, clover meadow.

35 ACRES at Wood's Corners, on Ionia road, new house, small barn will sell at an attractive price.

50 ACRES within limits of Greenville, 6 room cottage, out building, fruit. Can take city property in part.

30 ACRES 2 1-2 miles from Belding, clay loam soil, good house and small barn; must sell to close an estate.

160 ACRES at Smyrna, good building with running water, good soil, excellent location.

80 ACRES excellent farming and pasture land near Orleans village, good windmill and well, no buildings.

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Corrected June 24, 1918.
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4:22 p. m. To Greenville and Saginaw, 7:56 a. m.; 5:40 p. m.
To Lowell and Grand Rapids, 10:18 a. m.; 7:22 p. m.; 8:06 p. m.
Daily

The Restoration of Palestine to the Jewish People Has Begun

ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, GREECE and HOLLAND, have officially declared in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish National Homeland.

A JEWISH ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION, the first in 2000 years, is now established in Jerusalem

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